

INFORMATION LETTER

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NATIONAL CANNERS ASSOCIATION

For Members
Only

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Processed Citrus Products Are Suspended from Price Controls

Processed citrus products of the 1945-46 pack have been suspended from price control for an indefinite period, under terms of Amendment No. 12 to Supplementary Order 132, to be made effective December 24 by the Office of Price Administration.

Items covered by this action are: All fresh, canned and frozen citrus juices, both single-strength and concentrate, and whole or broken citrus segments (except canned lime juice and frozen citrus segments which were exempted from price control for an indefinite period beginning October 26); citrus pulp; citrus molasses; citrus marmalade base; citrus flavoring base concentrate; citrus flavored beverage syrup; crushed citrus fruit; and shredded, minced, sliced or diced citrus fruit or peel.

OPA officials say they do not expect the average prices of processed citrus to increase. The conditions surrounding the marketing of perishable fresh citrus which did increase in price after suspension, are entirely different from those affecting the processed products where the effects of weather, seasonal demand and transportation shortages react upon the price level to a much lesser degree. If the prices rise above the average level of ceilings, OPA immediately will recommend that ceilings be reinstated.

Exports of fruits and vegetables during the next few years are not likely to be very substantial, according to an address delivered to the annual meeting of the American Farm Bureau in Chicago, December 17, by C. W. Kitchen of the USDA, and reproduced on page 8884. Although prospective consumers are plentiful abroad, he believes that the movement into other countries will be limited by the available dollar exchange, deficiency in purchasing power, competition from areas with lower price structures and increased demand in domestic markets.

Civilian supply of canned corn for the 1945-46 marketing season is nearly a third larger than last year's, according to the Statistics Division report on page 8883.

Merry Christmas

The staff of the National Canners Association extends to Association members and friends of the canning industry sincere thanks for helpful cooperation and best wishes for a Happy Holiday season and a successful New Year.

Members Urged to Reserve Transportation for Convention

Because of the heavy demand for room reservations for the convention at Atlantic City, the Association has made efforts to obtain commitments from additional hotels to provide rooms. When these commitments are made, an obligation is placed upon the Association to ensure, so far as possible, that the rooms are used by persons or companies to whom they are assigned by the Association.

The transportation situation at present is quite serious. It is hoped that conditions will become easier by the first of February and that persons who plan to attend the convention will be able to arrange satisfactory transportation accommodations. *However, canners who have requested room reservations are urged to give immediate attention to the question of transportation so that they can, if necessary, modify their room reservation requests and place the Association in position to keep faith with the hotels that have allotted it rooms for assignment to Association members.*

Congress Defers Most Labor Legislation until after Holidays

Congress spent another week discussing labor legislation and other emergency measures. Many of the legislators, anxious to return home for the Christmas holidays, urged speedy action on a number of bills which have been in the Congressional hopper for the past few months. Because of strikes and growing labor unrest both the President and the Congress tried to take remedial steps to correct the mounting labor difficulties. While Congress was discussing the much-debated Full Employment bill and the proposed

fact-finding boards, President Truman was attempting to settle the General Motors strike and avert the threatened steel strike which is expected to come early next year.

President Truman urged that legislation be passed to permit labor dispute fact-finding panels to subpoena both witnesses and records of employers and labor unions. Previously, the President had urged that the fact-finding boards be given power only to inspect the records of employers and to summon witnesses.

FEPC to Investigate

To further complicate the labor picture, the President urged that the Fair Employment Practice Committee investigate and report discriminations because of race or creed occurring in private industry engaged in military or effective reconversion production. In a letter to government bureau heads, the President stated that the FEPC would carry out a similar policy with regard to government hiring. The President's action immediately brought protests from the Southern bloc in Congress.

Although the President had requested that Congress take action on his labor program before Christmas, both the Senate and House Labor Committees have voted to postpone discussion of the proposed legislation to set up fact-finding panels until after the holidays. The House group stated that when the hearings are resumed, the discussions will include the entire field of labor-management relations.

Hearings to Resume on Pepper Bill

The Senate Labor Committee announced this week that executive hearings will be held, January 18-24, on the proposed amendments (Pepper bill, S. 1349) to the Fair Labor Standards Act, and that following these hearings the committee will take definite action on the proposed legislation.

Full Employment Bill

After passage of the House version of the Full Employment bill (S. 380), the House voted to send the measure to conference and it appears that no further Congressional action on the bill can be expected until after the holidays.

UNRRA and Farm Labor Funds

Congress, on Thursday, passed the two and one-half billion dollar First Deficiency Appropriation bill, thereby assuring an \$750,000,000 fund for the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration and \$25,000,000 to continue the farm labor program through the calendar year 1946. With

the \$750,000,000 appropriated for UNRRA that agency will receive a total of \$1,300,000,000, although \$400,000,000 additional has been requested to complete its work. The farm labor item is \$11,000,000 larger than when the bill was originally passed by the House.

Second War Powers Act Extended

The Senate, on Wednesday, extended the Second War Powers Act until June 30, 1946. The bill, which permits the President to continue rationing and priorities programs, now goes to the White House for signature.

Frozen Fruit and Vegetable Stocks Held in Cold Storage

Stocks of frozen fruits in cold storage on December 1, 1945, totaled 382,560,000 pounds against 381,267,000 pounds on November 1, 1945, and 291,204,000 pounds on December 1, 1944, according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Frozen vegetable stocks on December 1, 1945, were 190,422,000 pounds as compared with 204,093,000 pounds on November 1, 1945, and 182,623,000 pounds on December 1, 1944. The following table furnishes details by commodities:

Commodity	Dec. 1, 1944	Nov. 1, 1945	Dec. 1, 1945
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
FROZEN FRUITS			
Apples.....	22,640	27,066	38,875
Blackberries.....	12,401	19,742	19,095
Cherries.....	40,810	27,254	25,853
Young, Logan, Boyesen.....	9,863	11,942	10,948
Raspberries.....	14,780	15,609	15,050
Strawberries.....	23,130	27,891	24,144
Grapes.....	20,730	18,005	18,824
Plums and prunes.....	14,657	17,772	20,155
Peaches.....	33,820	73,600	71,073
Fruit juices and purees.....	19,940	24,116	24,325
Apricots.....		34,408	32,481
Blueberries.....		17,625	16,337
All other fruits.....	78,394	67,237	64,497
Total.....	291,204	381,267	382,560
FROZEN VEGETABLES			
Asparagus.....	6,853	10,985	8,901
Beans, lima.....	13,766	16,440	15,073
Beans, snap.....	17,491	20,581	18,222
Broccoli.....	4,148	3,228	4,561
Cauliflower.....	2,601	6,225	3,849
Corn, sweet.....	21,054	24,479	23,610
Peas, green.....	53,723	74,966	64,514
Spinach.....	15,552	12,414	15,243
Brussels sprouts.....	2,773	1,633	2,110
Pumpkin and squash.....	7,932	6,509	7,130
Baked beans.....	3,688	1,421	1,410
Vegetable purees.....	623	455	454
All other vegetables.....	32,419	28,347	34,355
Total.....	182,623	204,093	190,422

Frozen Fish and Shellfish in Cold Storage Break Records

Holdings of frozen fish and shellfish, which last month broke all previous records for volume, established a new high level December 1 when the total quantity of seafoods in freezers and cold storage establishments reached 148,000,000 pounds, according to figures released this week by the Fish and Wildlife Service of the United States Department of the Interior.

The previous high point, reached November 1, 1945, was 138 million pounds. The increase of 10 million pounds during November not only establishes a new record for the quantity of frozen fish in storage, but reverses the normal downward trend of such holdings during the closing months of the year.

Present holdings are 20 million pounds higher than on the first of December, 1944, and are 37 million pounds in excess of the average December 1 holdings during the period from 1940 through 1944.

Scattered reports received by the Fish and Wildlife Service since December 1 indicate only moderate recessions during December from the 148 million-pound peak, and show that in some areas still larger inventories are being built up.

The quantity of frozen shrimp in storage is continuing its spectacular rise, according to the Service report. Holdings as of December 1 were approximately 16 million pounds, compared with 13 million pounds on November 1 and 10.5 million pounds a year ago. Average holdings of shrimp at this time of year are only about 8 million pounds.

Largely because of the rise of shrimp holdings, inventories of all shellfish combined are now approximately double their average size.

Salt-water fish rose from 112.5 million pounds on November 1 to 114.1 million the first of December, although average holdings of marine species are only 87.6 million pounds. Fresh-water species, on the other hand, are at a fairly normal level, with holdings of 12.3 million pounds reported.

Present holdings of salmon are reported as 18.7 million pounds, or about seven and a half million above the average; mackerel, with 10.6 million pounds reported, is four million above average; mixed fillets of fish are five million above the average with 20.4 million pounds now in storage.

Dusting Canning Peas by Plane

Procedure to be followed in preparing to dust canning peas by plane is discussed in a special circular published by the Extension Service of the Wisconsin College of Agriculture in November, 1945. The title is "Airplane Dusting of Canning Peas."

Food and Drug Administration Announces Staff Promotions

The appointment of Charles W. Crawford, present Assistant Commissioner of Food and Drugs, to the position of Associate Commissioner and the promotion of Dr. Louis D. Elliott and George P. Larrick to positions as Assistant Commissioners was announced this week by Dr. Paul B. Dunbar, Commissioner of Food and Drugs. The position of Associate Commissioner has not been filled since Dr. Dunbar, the former Associate Commissioner, was appointed Commissioner in May, 1944.

Mr. Crawford is responsible for the initiation of regulations and standards to be promulgated under the Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act by the Administrator of the Federal Security Agency, in addition to serving as second ranking officer of the Food and Drug Administration. After working as an analyst in the Chicago and New Orleans Stations of the Food and Drug Administration, Mr. Crawford came to the administrative offices in Washington in 1918. He was named Assistant Commissioner of Food and Drugs in 1942.

Dr. Elliott is responsible for law-enforcement operations related to foods shipped in interstate commerce and is in charge of the import control work. This control is maintained to assure compliance of imported products with the standards of purity and truthful labeling required of American-made foods, drugs, and cosmetics. Dr. Elliott entered the Federal service in 1913, when he became assistant chemist in the New York Laboratory. In addition to his Federal service, Dr. Elliott spent 4 years as an expert on problems of fish canning for the National Canners Association at San Pedro, Calif.

Mr. Larrick, who has been Chief Food and Drug Inspector of the Food and Drug Administration since 1939, will continue to have general charge of the inspection work of the field force, located in cities throughout the country, and will also be responsible for law-enforcement operations relating to drugs and cosmetics.

New Regional Chief for USES

Eugene J. Brock, Winnetka, Ill., has been appointed Director of the U. S. Employment Service for Region VI, which includes the States of Illinois, Indiana and Wisconsin. Mr. Brock has been Deputy Regional Director since October, 1942. He succeeds Dr. William H. Spencer, Chicago, who resigned

to return to his post at the University of Chicago where he had been dean of the School of Business for 21 years. Mr. Brock came to WMC in 1942 from the Social Security Board which he had served as a regional representative since 1937.

Broadcast to Honor Food Trade

As an intermission feature of the Allis-Chalmers broadcast of the Boston Symphony Orchestra over the Blue network, 9:30 to 10:30 p.m., EST, January 10, 1946, men and women workers of the food industry, both management and labor, will be honored for their services and for the notable contribution of the industry to scientific progress in the food habits of the nation.

Stocks of Canned Peas

Total civilian stocks of canned peas in canners' hands on December 1, 1945, as compiled by the Association's Division of Statistics, were 8,625,123 actual cases, equivalent to 8,914,000 cases, basis No. 2's, as compared with 4,843,457 actual cases, equivalent to 4,921,000 cases, basis No. 2's, on the same date last year.

Shipments of canned peas to the civilian trade during November, 1945, totaled 3,928,321 actual cases or 4,050,000 cases, basis No. 2's, as against similar shipments during November of 1944, which totaled 1,901,667 actual cases or 1,910,000 cases, basis No. 2's.

Total civilian supply of canned peas from the 1945 pack is estimated as 35,808,000 cases basis No. 2's as compared with the 1944 supply of 19,647,000 cases basis No. 2's.

The following table shows the civilian stocks on specified dates and civilian shipments in November 1945 in actual cases and is based on reports from canners who packed about 86 percent of the 1945 pack, together with estimates for those not reporting:

	Total civilian stocks		Civilian shipments
	Nov. 1, 1945	Dec. 1, 1945	Nov., 1945
	Cases	Cases	Cases
N. Y. and Me.			
Alaska.....	6,376	382	5,994
Sweets.....	780,695	614,899	165,796
Mid-Atlantic			
Alaska.....	154,355	115,474	39,881
Sweets.....	149,014	130,326	18,688
Mid-West			
Alaska.....	3,221,925	2,213,437	1,008,488
Sweets.....	4,646,037	3,061,506	1,584,531
Western			
Alaska.....	195,935	130,512	65,423
Sweets.....	3,399,107	2,358,587	1,040,320
Total:			
Alaska.....	3,578,591	2,450,805	1,118,786
Sweets.....	8,974,853	6,165,318	2,809,335

Stocks of Canned Corn

The civilian supply of canned corn for the 1945-46 marketing season totaled 27,636,900 cases, basis 24 No. 2's, compared with 18,329,100 cases during the 1944-45 marketing season. The increased supply was the result of a larger pack and greatly reduced government purchases. Civilian stocks totaled 12,327,000 cases on December 1, 1945, compared with 7,495,000 cases a year earlier. The details of the supply, stocks and shipments of canned sweet corn are shown below:

SUPPLY, STOCKS AND SHIPMENTS (Basis 24/2's)		
	1944-45 Cases	1945-46 Cases
Civilian carryover stocks, Aug. 1.....	400,000	100,000
Pack.....	25,089,100	28,236,900
Total supply.....	25,489,100	28,336,900
Government purchases.....	7,160,000	* 700,000
Civilian supply.....	18,329,100	27,636,900
Civilian stocks, Dec. 1.....	7,495,000	12,327,000
Civilian shipments, June 1 to Dec. 1.....	10,834,100	15,309,900

* Expected government purchases from 1945 pack.

CIVILIAN STOCKS IN CANNERS' HANDS DECEMBER 1, 1945		
Eastern States		Actual Cases
Cream Style White.....		304,604
Cream Style Golden.....		1,211,883
Whole Grain Golden.....		695,887
Whole Grain White.....		153,424
Total Eastern.....		2,365,888
Western States		
Cream Style White.....		1,592,800
Cream Style Golden.....		3,716,757
Whole Grain Golden.....		5,083,259
Whole Grain White.....		155,428
Total Western.....		10,548,253
Total U. S.....		12,914,141

New OES Staff Member Named

Stabilization Administrator John C. Collet has announced appointment of Colonel Edward P. Felker to the staff of the Office of Stabilization Administrator. Colonel Felker has been stationed in Washington since February 8, 1944, as Air Technical Service Command Liaison Officer, Headquarters Air Transport Command. Prior to entering military service in August 1942, he was Assistant Attorney General of Ohio in charge of Workmen's Compensation Division.

Tri-State Staff Officers

At the recent meeting of the Tri-State Packers Association the following were elected to staff the office at Easton, Md.: Secretary—Calvin L. Skinner; treasurer—Frank M. Shook; assistant treasurer—Edith Lee Porter.

FOREIGN TRADE OUTLOOK FOR FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

Address by C. W. Kitchen, Assistant Administrator, Production and Marketing Administration, United States Department of Agriculture

For 5 years now farmers have faithfully fulfilled the huge goals for food and other agricultural commodities set for them. They converted our complex and varied agricultural production from peace to war with unbelievable efficiency and speed. Now, that war job has been completed and farmers are facing the conversion from war to peace, can that conversion job be done as well?

In all the discussions about the reconversion problems of agriculture, the question is always asked: Will it be possible to revive our foreign trade in agricultural commodities? We know that agriculture needs a high level of international trade—in imports as well as exports. History shows that trade and peace rely very heavily upon each other. When trade barriers seriously curtailed the movement of goods into world markets, war began. Now with peace we must once more try to develop programs that will promote trade and thus promote continued peace. American farmers have an important role to play in future foreign trade.

Today we are particularly interested in the prospects for foreign trade in fruits and vegetables. Based upon the information now available, exports of fruits and vegetables during the next few years are not likely to be very substantial. Although there are many would-be consumers in foreign lands, conditions of one kind or another are likely to limit the movement into other countries of American produced horticultural commodities. Among these conditions in Europe are: (1) available dollar exchange; (2) deficiency in purchasing power in importing countries; (3) competition from areas with lower price structures; and (4) probably increased demand in domestic markets for most of these products.

Illustration in Fruit Trade

Let us take the foreign trade in fruit as an illustration of the conditions that we are likely to face in the coming years.

Before the war in Europe, the continental countries were the principal receivers of American exports of fresh and processed fruits. For example, the United Kingdom, France, Belgium, the Netherlands, Scandinavia and Germany took about 80 percent of our exports of fresh apples during the 5-year period 1934-38, about 75 percent of our pears and dried fruit exports, 40 percent of the fresh citrus exports, and 95 percent of all our canned fruit exports. With the possible exception of Sweden, these countries during the next few years will probably have considerable difficulty in paying for imports from the U. S., even with special credit arrangements. Imports of semi-luxury

foods, in which class most fruits and vegetables are expected to be placed, will probably be relatively small as compared with total food imports. It seems reasonable to expect that most of the limited dollar exchange that will be available in these countries will be used to buy capital and industrial goods and the so-called staple foods.

Fruit production in some countries has suffered during the war years. Surely an attempt will be made by these foreign countries to rebuild and expand their own food production. Such rehabilitation programs in some countries are likely to result in limited imports of competing commodities.

A second point to bear in mind is that in most countries where horticultural commodities are produced there will be a desire to expand foreign trade. Competition for world markets may mean purchase and other trade arrangements which will increase the movement of horticultural products into the European continent from areas competitive with the United States. Lower costs of production in these same competing areas would contribute to the attractiveness of such arrangements. For example, Canada, Australia, Argentina, and Chile may supply much of the continental demand for apples and pears; Spain, Italy, Palestine, and South Africa may supply the European orange market; and Australia, Argentina, Chile, South Africa, and the Mediterranean and Middle East areas may supply a greater portion of the dried fruits to Europe than they did before the war.

It is generally accepted that the United States will continue to maintain a high standard of living for a long time to come. The United States then will be in the position of exporting from a high price area to areas of relatively lower price levels. If the purchasing power of United States consumers is maintained at the level now set as a goal—something less than the record high wartime level, but substantially above the pre-war level—we can be sure that the best market for our fruits and vegetables will be at home. Under these circumstances, only a limited number of fruits and vegetables may be produced in sufficient volume to provide a surplus for export at prices obtainable in export markets. Oranges, grapefruit, and dried prunes will probably be the principal fruits in sufficient supply to make them available for volume export. On the average, smaller supplies of raisins, pears, apples, tree nuts, potatoes, and dry edible beans should be available for export even though in some seasons, the volume of individual commodities may be relatively high.

With that as a general summary, I should like to run down the list of principal fruits and vegetables with you in order to illustrate more specifically the particular conditions which will determine the amount of horticultural products that is likely to be exported within the next few years.

Citrus production in the United States has doubled within the past ten years. Our 1944-45 crop was more than half of the world crop, and the 1945-46 crop is expected to be almost 10 percent larger. Most of this increase has been in grapefruit and oranges. The development of processing facilities has accompanied the increase in production, with the result that about one-half of the grapefruit and one-fifth of the oranges from the 1944-45 crop were processed.

Heavy Citrus Shipments

During the war heavy shipments of canned citrus, largely in the form of juices and concentrates, were sent overseas for our armed services and our allies. Termination of lend-lease and demobilization has reduced this outlet to a relatively insignificant percentage of our total citrus production. Because of limited purchasing power in Europe and because of competition from low-cost producing areas overseas, movement of citrus, either in fresh or processed form, is likely to be restricted. Canada will probably remain the chief export market for fresh citrus.

Apple production has been falling in the U. S. and the prospect is for further decline during the next decade. In the period immediately before the war, apple exports accounted for almost 10 percent of commercial production. Except to provide a market for smaller sizes, there may be little need for expansion of apple exports so long as our national income is maintained at a relatively high level. With improvements in grading and distribution, it is likely that the commercial crop can be marketed more profitably in this country than in export channels. In saying this we do not forget that in some seasons the unexpected may happen and that most major U. S. and Canadian producing areas may set and mature a bumper crop. But on the average the apple industry should not face serious marketing difficulties during the next few seasons if good marketing practices are followed and if national income remains at a high level. There will be some exporting. Even this season, with a short crop and relatively high prices, nearly one million bushels of fresh apples may be exported commercially. At the present time Sweden is the most important continental market for this crop.

Pear exports, chiefly of the late or winter varieties from the Northwest, rose to a record level of 3,400,000 bushels in 1938-39. Prior to the war not much effort was made to market

these winter pears in the United States. We consumed about 15 million bushels of fresh pears during the period from July through October and not more than two million bushels during the rest of the year. During the war, with exports cut to a low level, and with a high war-time demand for all foods, U. S. consumers have learned to eat winter pears, and the domestic consumption should remain at a level higher than during pre-war years.

Some revival of the export trade in pears is occurring but a return to pre-war levels is hardly to be expected within the immediate future.

Dried fruit exports before the war consisted chiefly of prunes and raisins. Prune exports averaged about 40 percent of production, most of them going to France, the United Kingdom and other Western European countries. France and certain Balkan States are the chief competing areas of prune production, but their trade restrictions and exchange controls are likely to limit exports to a greater extent than will competing supplies.

Prewar exports of raisins averaged 61,000 tons. The United Kingdom took over half of these. Western Europe and Canada were the other important markets. Raisin and currant production, while down in the Mediterranean area, is definitely on the increase in Australia, South Africa and Argentina. These supplies will undoubtedly compete with United States production in the world markets.

Our exports of canned deciduous fruits and processed citrus fruits during the pre-war years averaged about 130,000 tons (about 6,200,000 cases of 24 No. 2½ cans) a year. Of this total, about 120,000 tons or 86 percent of canned fruit exports went to the United Kingdom.

Canned peaches and pears accounted for about one-half of the total canned fruit exports, with fruit salad, grapefruit, apricots, pineapple, apples and apple sauce making up most of the remainder.

Canned fruits are exported largely to satisfy the demands of a relatively small class of consumers of semi-luxury items which are scattered throughout the world. The demand for these items will depend upon the incomes of such persons in foreign lands. Production in Australia, South Africa and Canada has increased during the war and these areas will compete with the European market.

The canned fruit supply available for civilian consumers in the United States was insufficient to meet the demand during the war years. Of deciduous items, apparently, the shelves will be rather bare by the time the 1946 packs begin moving to market; thus there should be a ready demand for the new pack in the United States, restricting the quantity available for export.

As for canned vegetables (I think we can assume that at the present rate of movement of canned vegetables, the 1945 pack will be mostly marketed by the time the 1946 pack begins to move to market, with very little stock carry-over.

And so it appears that the demands of the domestic market are such that most of the production of the major horticultural commodities of the type that can be exported will be marketed profitably within the United States. Nevertheless, the maintenance of export outlets is desirable. From time to time there will be sufficient supplies of certain commodities to permit exports so we will want to keep both domestic and export outlets open to us. Therefore, our over-all marketing programs should include plans to develop and maintain foreign trade.

As I have already pointed out, limited purchasing power in some of the countries will be an important factor restricting imports. However, present negotiations by some countries for financial assistance from the United States may change the position to some extent. Any financial aid should help to create a market for U. S. products, either as cash for direct purchase of such products or as aid in the development of industries which will result in greater employment within those countries and thus increased consumer purchasing power.

Financial assistance to foreign countries by the U. S. may also help to ease the trade restrictions. Trade restrictions, of course, would also be fewer under reciprocal trade agreements. And on this point I may say that trade agreements are a possible point of discussion within the near future by U. S. officials with representatives from a number of countries.

Industry Can Contribute

In formulating a foreign trade program that will meet the best interests of all concerned, we know that industry can contribute a great deal to the discussions and to carrying out the decisions. Realizing this, we are looking forward to discussions with duly selected industry representatives in order to have as many minds as possible working on a common problem.

You will remember that during the war years Industry Advisory Committees were organized in order to help their own industries and their Government in solving difficult war-created problems. These committees rendered an invaluable service. Now we would like to maintain a similar relationship with the industry to work out peacetime problems, and so the U. S. Department of Agriculture has recently appointed a Horticultural Industry Advisory Committee on Foreign Trade to counsel with us on export and import problems. The committee represents the citrus, apple, pear, table grape, stone fruit, dried fruit, vegetable, po-

tato, and tree nut segments of the horticultural industry. On problems common to all, the entire committee can be convened to advise with the Government on the common problems. When the problem concerns only one segment of the industry, then just the committee members representing that one segment may be called together. It is possible, for instance, that a situation may arise concerning foreign trade in dried fruits. In that case only the committeemen from the dried fruit industry need be consulted.

The committeemen consist of both growers and handlers of the various horticultural commodities; thus the Committee will be well qualified to advise on the many aspects of the foreign trade situation that will face the industry.

The first meeting of the Committee will be held in Washington January 28-31, when such basic topics as the world fruit and vegetable situation, foreign exchange, and trade agreements will be discussed.

We earnestly hope that the horticultural industry will assume increasing responsibilities in the solution of national and international problems. The industry is winding up its war-time responsibilities, and, as these are completed, we should like to think that the industry will step in and contribute to the new peacetime problems facing us.

To foster this industry and government cooperation, a U. S. Horticultural Council has been organized. This Council, as soon as it can be assured the freedom of action essential to its operations in an advisory capacity with Government, will be in a position to take up the work now planned for the Horticultural Industry Advisory Committee on Foreign Trade. This council, working with the USDA and other governmental agencies, can contribute much toward the development of a sound program leading toward revival of foreign trade in horticultural commodities. What those of us who have been interested in such a council want is a recognized advisory body with which to consult, so that representatives of our Government will be better equipped in dealing with representatives of other countries on matters pertaining to international trade in horticultural commodities.

Anderson Says British Loan Will Create Farm Export Trade

Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson, speaking in behalf of the British loan, stated that the "agreement between representatives of this Government and of the United Kingdom, on the terms of a proposed loan arrangement, comes at an opportune time for American agriculture. With the war ended and with farmers of this country producing at the highest

level in history," the Secretary said, "there now will be plenty of most commodities for the people of this country and substantial additional supplies for export."

"The proposed loan to the United Kingdom would provide one more means of moving to Europe food and fiber needed there that can easily be spared by this country. This would, of course, provide broader foreign mar-

kets for American farm products and direct benefits to American farmers. Furthermore, within the period of six years during which Great Britain could use this credit, supplies of some farm products in this country might greatly exceed requirements. British purchases in the past have always provided farmers of the United States with their largest single foreign market."

1945 PROCESSING CROP PRODUCTION SLIGHTLY LESS THAN 1944 OUTPUT, BUT IS 31% ABOVE THE TEN-YEAR AVERAGE

Department Study Reveals Truck Crop Acreage Also Continues at Very High Levels

The U. S. Department of Agriculture this week reported that the aggregate production of 11 truck crops for commercial processing in 1945 totaled 5,251,010 tons or about 4 percent less than the 1944 production of 5,488,480 tons, but that the 1945 processing crop output exceeded the 10-year average (1934-43) of 4,011,520 tons by 31 percent.

The acreage of truck crops harvested for processing has remained at relatively high levels for four consecutive years. For the 11 crops the total acreage harvested in 1945 is estimated at 1,913,310 acres. This is 2 percent less than the 1944 harvested acreage of 1,951,000 acres but 28 percent above the 10-year (1934-43) average of 1,497,900 acres, USDA stated.

Processors started their 1945 program by planting the largest acreage on record to green peas. Precipitation and moisture from heavy snows of the preceding winter abundantly supplied crop-lands with moisture and relatively cool temperatures through the early part of the season provided favorable conditions for developing a record-high tonnage. The yield per acre has not been exceeded since 1920. In Wisconsin, the 2,270-pound yield estimated for this year is the highest in more than two decades. In Delaware, Maryland and New Jersey, unusually heavy yields were also obtained. Hot, drying winds in eastern Oregon and Washington inflicted some damage to the crop for processing in these States.

Late spring rains east of the Rocky Mountains and considerable cloudy weather interfered with planting schedules for tomatoes, sweet corn, snap beans and several other important crops. Tomato growers failed by 7 percent to reach the record-high 1942 acreage planted to processing tomatoes. The acreage planted in 1945 to

sweet corn for processing was 7 percent less than the 1943 acreage and the acreage planted to snap beans is estimated at 14 percent less than the 1943 plantings. In 1943 the plantings of each of these two crops were record high.

The tomato crop suffered more from untimely summer rains than most other processing crops. Seven years have passed since the national tomato yield has dipped to levels near the 1945 yield of 4.82 tons per acre. The situation was most severe in the Middle Atlantic States. Ohio appears to be the bright spot for 1945 with yields near record-high levels. In Indiana, the yield this season was near average.

The 1945 sweet corn tonnage has been exceeded only by the production obtained in 1941 and again in 1942. High temperatures in the important Middlewestern States aided in overcoming the delays in the season resulting from rains at planting time and yields finally turned out to be above average.

Record high levels were attained this year in the production of beets for canning. The tonnage of kraut cabbage is the largest since 1934. Cool temperatures with ample rainfall provided favorable conditions for each of these crops. The lima bean crop suffered from too much rain along the Atlantic coast and the result was a production about 10 percent below the 1941 record high.

CROP SUMMARY

Crop	10-year average 1934-43	1944	1945
	Tons	Tons	Tons
Asparagus.....	49,710	53,740	53,170
Beans, lima.....	30,440	30,200	34,100
Beans, snap.....	130,800	225,200	235,600
Beets.....	78,800	161,500	176,300
Cabbage.....	162,100	117,900	182,500
Corn, sweet.....	880,800	1,043,500	1,126,800
Cucumbers.....	148,130	183,860	185,430
Peas, green.....	287,760	387,200	490,150
Pimientos.....	17,780	8,580	12,470
Spinach.....	60,400	106,900	89,300
Tomatoes.....	2,168,800	3,169,900	2,665,200
Total.....	4,011,520	5,488,480	5,251,010

The following reports of the acreage, yield, and production of truck crops for commercial processing are based on reports and data obtained from commercial processors, field statisticians and cooperating agencies:

ASPARAGUS		
State	1944 Tons	1945 Tons
California.....	53,740	53,170

BEETS		
State	1944 Tons	1945 Tons
New York.....	60,800	58,200
New Jersey.....	3,400	8,000
Indiana.....	800	2,000
Michigan.....	12,900	12,600
Wisconsin.....	54,300	61,600
Oregon.....	13,900	14,200
Other States.....	15,400	19,700
Total.....	161,500	176,300

CABBAGE FOR KRAUT		
State	1944 Tons	1945 Tons
New York.....	39,000	73,700
Ohio.....	13,000	19,400
Indiana.....	3,200	5,600
Illinois.....	1,200	1,800
Michigan.....	5,100	3,800
Wisconsin.....	42,300	46,200
Minnesota.....	1,600	2,200
Colorado.....	1,900	1,900
Washington.....	2,000	3,700
Other States.....	8,600	22,300
Total.....	117,900	182,500

SNAP BEANS		
State	1944 Tons	1945 Tons
Maine.....	5,800	5,400
New York.....	27,600	26,500
Pennsylvania.....	7,900	7,400
Indiana.....	1,200	1,800
Michigan.....	9,000	7,200
Wisconsin.....	14,300	14,400
Delaware.....	1,300	2,400
Maryland.....	15,600	16,800
Virginia.....	6,000	10,600
North Carolina.....	4,700	7,500
South Carolina.....	3,800	5,300
Georgia.....	1,000	2,200
Florida.....	15,600	18,300
Tennessee.....	7,800	9,000
Mississippi.....	1,400	800
Arkansas.....	18,700	23,100
Louisiana.....	2,800	2,800
Oklahoma.....	11,600	7,900
Texas.....	13,100	14,400
Colorado.....	3,500	3,600
Utah.....	2,100	1,100
Washington.....	7,600	5,800
Oregon.....	27,900	26,800
California.....	6,600	5,900
Other States.....	8,100	9,200
Total.....	225,200	235,600

SPINACH		
State	1944 Tons	1945 Tons
Maryland.....	1,900	3,700
Virginia.....	1,100	1,500
Arkansas.....	20,100	15,300
Oklahoma.....	25,400	12,600
Texas.....	9,000	8,200
California.....	49,400	48,000
Total.....	106,900	89,300

TOMATOES

State	1944 Tons	1945 Tons
New York.....	144,000	148,200
New Jersey.....	220,800	130,700
Pennsylvania.....	176,000	140,600
Ohio.....	165,000	203,200
Indiana.....	551,200	491,000
Illinois.....	55,900	53,800
Michigan.....	38,400	36,900
Iowa.....	14,300	13,900
Missouri.....	47,600	36,500
Delaware.....	64,100	30,000
Maryland.....	330,000	119,100
Virginia.....	134,900	102,100
Kentucky.....	9,000	9,200
Tennessee.....	13,400	14,800
Arkansas.....	52,200	37,900
Colorado.....	29,200	29,000
Utah.....	69,700	50,200
California.....	901,700	901,700
Other States.....	102,200	109,500
Total.....	3,109,900	2,665,200

SWEET CORN

State	1944 Tons	1945 Tons
Maine.....	41,600	30,200
New Hampshire.....	1,100	1,200
Vermont.....	2,500	1,800
New York.....	48,300	57,400
Pennsylvania.....	30,300	26,500
Ohio.....	33,600	42,100
Indiana.....	54,700	67,400
Illinois.....	143,400	163,500
Michigan.....	5,400	3,600
Wisconsin.....	205,200	218,500
Minnesota.....	193,700	178,900
Iowa.....	104,100	111,800
Nebraska.....	4,800	9,200
Delaware.....	7,500	9,900
Maryland.....	72,200	95,200
Tennessee.....	3,500	4,000
Washington.....	43,700	30,100
Oregon.....	15,400	19,400
Other States.....	42,500	47,100
Total.....	1,043,500	1,126,800

PIMENTON

State	1944 Tons	1945 Tons
California.....	1,260	1,680
Georgia.....	7,320	10,790
Total.....	8,580	12,470

GREEN PEAS

State	1944 Tons	1945 Tons
Maine.....	4,350	4,300
New York.....	39,500	36,310
New Jersey.....	3,960	4,680
Pennsylvania.....	13,170	22,820
Ohio.....	4,210	6,100
Indiana.....	3,640	9,540
Illinois.....	12,310	24,900
Michigan.....	8,470	7,440
Wisconsin.....	121,600	168,210
Minnesota.....	18,480	41,000
Iowa.....	1,720	4,800
Maryland.....	10,650	14,820
Delaware.....	2,070	3,450
Virginia.....	1,000	1,320
Colorado.....	4,350	4,050
Utah.....	24,300	24,020
Washington.....	48,440	51,830
Oregon.....	46,220	41,200
California.....	4,330	4,470
Other States.....	11,800	14,810
Total.....	387,200	490,150

CUCUMBERS FOR PICKLES

State	1944 1,000 bu.	1945 1,000 bu.
Massachusetts.....	108	80
New York.....	166	81
Ohio.....	116	90
Indiana.....	158	279
Illinois.....	108	51
Michigan.....	1,657	1,480
Wisconsin.....	1,504	1,136
Minnesota.....	73	83
Iowa.....	58	32
Missouri.....	81	82
Maryland.....	391	312
Virginia.....	336	340
North Carolina.....	647	654
Louisiana.....	18	30
Texas.....	72	108
Colorado.....	262	176
Washington.....	69	165
Oregon.....	294	273
California.....	610	918
Other States.....	933	1,354
Total.....	7,601	7,726

LIMA BEANS

State	1944 Tons	1945 Tons
New York.....	220	320
New Jersey.....	8,910	3,970
Pennsylvania.....	750	700
Ohio.....	770	600
Michigan.....	1,160	790
Wisconsin.....	970	1,880
Delaware.....	3,220	9,880
Maryland.....	1,050	1,680
Virginia.....	940	1,110
Utah.....	540	280
Washington.....	300	600
California.....	3,670	4,220
Other States.....	7,700	8,070
Total.....	30,200	34,100

Fish and Wildlife Service to
Open New Market News Office

A new center for the dissemination of market information on fish and fishery products was opened by the Fish and Wildlife Service of the United States Department of the Interior at Hampton, Va., this week. The office will serve the Chesapeake Bay and North Carolina areas, which have not been covered adequately by existing market news offices of the Service, and is located at 25 S. King Street. Persons who wish to receive the bulletins should address a request to that office, Post Office Box 364, Hampton, Virginia.

In announcing the establishment of the fishery market news service at Hampton, the Fish and Wildlife Service said that the office would issue daily bulletins and monthly summaries on landings of fish, crabs, and oysters, cold storage holdings, and shipments of fish as an aid to the efficient distribution and marketing of fishery products. Cyrus H. Chilton is in charge of the office.

The Hampton office will receive and report regular information on movements of fishery products from Norfolk, Hampton, Phoebus, Crisfield and other eastern shore points, and from Beau-

fort and Morehead City in North Carolina. It is planned also to cover prices in the Baltimore and New York markets, two important outlets for the fishery products of the region.

While early reports will be confined to food fish and shellfish, William Dumont, in charge of the Service's Market News Section, said that beginning next spring it is planned to include information on landings of menhaden, the principal fishery of the region in terms of volume of production. Almost the entire catch of menhaden is converted into meal and oil for animal feeding and industrial uses.

Canned Poultry Statistics

The quantity of poultry canned or used in canning during October totaled 5,815,000 pounds, compared with 10,432,000 pounds canned during October last year, and 7,002,000 pounds canned during October, 1943, while the poultry canned during the first 10 months of 1945 totaled 129,655,000 pounds as compared with the packs of 131,801,000 and 89,763,000 pounds, respectively, for the full years 1944 and 1943, the U. S. Department of Agriculture reports. The quantity canned during October consisted of 5,344,000 pounds of chicken and 471,000 pounds of turkey.

With the reduction in war requirements, poultry canning operations are rapidly declining to the pre-war level of operations, USDA states.

	1943 Pounds	1944 Pounds	1945 Pounds
January.....	10,413,000	13,191,000	15,343,000
February.....	9,425,000	13,686,000	16,390,000
March.....	10,951,000	13,261,000	18,746,000
April.....	7,720,000	10,564,000	18,392,000
May.....	6,553,000	10,056,000	20,011,000
June.....	3,321,000	11,294,000	14,401,000
July.....	2,693,000	7,339,000	7,704,000
August.....	3,320,000	6,701,000	8,034,000
September.....	5,296,000	6,476,000	4,759,000
October.....	7,002,000	10,432,000	5,815,000
November.....	11,400,000	15,449,000
December.....	11,669,000	12,852,000
Total.....	89,763,000	131,801,000	129,655,000

Pennsylvania Cannery Officers

Officers of the Pennsylvania Cannery Association for next year are: President—Luther K. Bowman, Chef-Boy ArDee Quality Foods, Inc., McAllisterville; vice president for vegetables—T. Stran Summers, Charles G. Summers, Jr., Inc., New Freedom; vice president for fruits—J. Pierce Hollibaugh, C. H. Musselman Co., Biglerville; vice president for mushrooms—Charles H. G. Sweigart, Keystone Mushroom Co., Coatesville; secretary treasurer—Wm. A. Free, Hungerford Packing Co., Hungerford.

Forthcoming Meetings

- January 7-11, 1946—National Council of Farmers Cooperatives, 17th Annual Meeting, Edgewater Beach Hotel, Chicago, Ill.
- January 9-11—Northwest Cannery Association, Gearhart Hotel, Gearhart, Ore.
- January 10-11, Wisconsin Cannery Association and University of Wisconsin Cannery Sanitation Conference, Madison.
- January 10-11—Second Industrial Waste Conference, Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.
- January 10-12—Georgia Cannery Association, Annual Meeting, General Oglethorpe Hotel, Savannah.
- January 29-31—Fleishman's Refresher Course, Nittany Lion Hotel, State College, Pa.
- February 3—Old Guard Dinner, Claridge Hotel, Atlantic City, N. J.
- February 3-8—National Cannery Association, Annual Convention, Ambassador Hotel, Atlantic City, N. J.
- February 3-8—National Food Brokers Association, Annual Convention, Dennis Hotel, Atlantic City, N. J.
- February 3-8—Canning Machinery & Supplies Association, Annual Convention, Claridge Hotel, Atlantic City, N. J.
- February 3-8—National American Wholesale Grocers Association, Annual Convention, Marlboro-Blenheim, Atlantic City, N. J.
- February 4—Young Guard Society, Banquet, Chelsea Hotel, Atlantic City, N. J.
- February 5—National Dehydrators Association, Annual Meeting, The Breakers, Atlantic City, N. J.
- February 6—National Pickle Packers Association, Annual Meeting, The Breakers, Atlantic City, N. J.
- February 19-21—Technical School for Pickle and Kraut Packers, Michigan State College, East Lansing.
- February 21-22—Ozark Cannery Association, Colonial Hotel, Springfield, Mo.
- February 25-26—Tennessee-Kentucky Cannery Association, Annual Meeting, Andrew Jackson Hotel, Nashville, Tenn.
- March 8—Cannery League of California, Annual Meeting, Fairmont Hotel, San Francisco.

Continued Can Salvage Urged

Continuance of tin can collections by the 15,000 communities which did "such a good wartime job" was strongly urged this week by J. D. Small, Administrator of the Civilian Production Administration, as a move to meet part of the deficit in peacetime tin supplies.

The CPA Administrator called upon mayors and other municipal officials to stimulate the flow of tin cans to the detinning plants and thus help industry meet immediate production needs for tin. He stated that recoveries from detinning plants must be stepped up as substantial supplies of tin from the Far East cannot be definitely relied upon to reach this country in the near future.

Expressing gratification at the continued salvage operations in many communities throughout the war and since V-E and V-J Days, Mr. Small stated that he hoped other communities would revive their tin salvage operations and thus increase the stocks of much needed tin for civilian production purposes.

Final "A" and "Star" Awards Are Announced by the USDA

Final awards under the U. S. Department of Agriculture's program to recognize exceptional wartime achievement in food processing were announced this week by the USDA. At the last meeting of the Achievement Award Board, 12 food processing plants were granted the "A" Award, signifying one year of outstanding wartime service, and 25 firms were awarded the "Star" Award for a second year of distinguished production. These bring the total number of "A" Awards granted since the beginning of the program in September, 1943, to 465, and the total number of "Star" Awards to 120. All nominations approved at the final meeting were submitted prior to September

15, 1945, the closing date for the program.

"A" Awards were granted to:

California—Aron Canning Company, Stockton; F. W. Bolts Corp., Los Angeles; Gerber Products Co., Oakland; Universal Marketing Co., Inc., Riverside; Verda Poultry Co., Roscoe. **Illinois**—Libby, McNeill & Libby, Blue Island. **Kentucky**—Kentucky-Tennessee Food Coop., Hopkinsville. **Maine**—Belfast Packing Co., Belfast. **Michigan**—Pet Milk Company plants in Adrian and Wayland; Libby, McNeill & Libby, Sheridan. **Tennessee**—Kentucky-Tennessee Food Coop., Springfield.

"Star" Awards announced today were granted to:

Alabama—Boaz Creamery, Boaz. **California**—S & W Fine Foods, Inc., Redwood City. **Colorado**—Libby, McNeill & Libby, Manzanola. **Delaware**—Libby, McNeill & Libby plants in Wyoming and Houston. **Florida**—Adams Packing Ass'n, Auburndale; Havana Canning Co., Havana; Bordo Products Co., Inc., Winter Haven; The William P. McDonald Corp., Auburndale; Pasco Packing Ass'n, Dade City; Dr. P. Phillips Canning Co., Inc., Orlando; Plymouth Citrus Growers Ass'n, Plymouth; Polk Packing Ass'n, Winter Haven; The Hills Bros. Co., Bartow; Florida-gold Citrus Corp., Lake Alfred. **Maine**—The R. J. Peacock Canning Company plant in Eastport and two in Lubec. **Massachusetts**—Deerfoot Farms, Southborough. **Minnesota**—Cudahy Packing Co., New Ulm. **New York**—G. L. F. Waterloo Farm Products Corp., Inc., Waterloo; The Borden Co., Bainbridge. **Pennsylvania**—G. L. F. Columbia Farm Products Corp., Inc., Bloomsburg. **South Dakota**—Tri-State Milling Co., Rapid City. **Washington**—Libby, McNeill & Libby, Kent.

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